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Woman Plunges 80 Feet And Survives

Red China's Seat On UN Council Subject Deferred Indefinitely

Flushing Meadow, June 5. The United Nations Trusteeship Council today indefinitely deferred the question of a seat for Communist China, to replace the Nationalist delegate.

The Soviet Union, who asked for the change was the only one to vote for it. America's proposal of deferment got 11 votes.

Sir Alan Burns (Britain) was elected President of the Council, with 10 votes in his favour. Mr. Avni Khaldy (Iran) was elected Vice-President with 12 votes.

Sir Alan supported the motion for postponement. "For almost a year now we have been steadily supporting the admission of Peking and we have made it plain that we regard the Central People's Government as the Government of China—a view from which we do not depart," he said. "During all that time we have been hoping that the Central People's Government, which claims a seat on the United Nations, will recognise the obligation of a member of the United Nations not to support aggression and settle her disputes by peaceful means. We, on our side, have exercised endless patience and have been offering every opportunity to end the Korean fighting in an honourable manner," Sir Alan added. "We still hope that she will decide to do so but in the circumstances I have mentioned, we think it appropriate that the question now raised should be postponed for the time being.—Reuter.

BREAKS HER BACK AND HIPS

Washington, June 5. A female physicist in a government atomic laboratory jumped seven storeys from the apartment of a Pakistani envoy today and lived to tell about it, according to the police. She apparently got to her feet after the 80-foot plunge and stumbled back into the building before collapsing.

The authorities said that Miss Helen Dean, clad only in pyjamas, leaped from a seventh floor apartment at about 5 a.m. and landed in a barberry hedge bordering the concrete pavement below. She was rushed to hospital, where it was found she suffered multiple injuries, including broken hips and vertebrae. She was in serious condition but expected to live.

The police quoted Miss Dean as saying she jumped because she "couldn't cope with life". Her sister, Mrs. Frances Dean Smith, said Miss Dean had been under a psychiatrist's care for two years.

Officials said they found Salim Khan, 24, a decoder at the Pakistani Embassy, asleep in his apartment, from which the government girl jumped. Detective-Sergeant Robert Talbot said Khan told him he had known Miss Dean since March and was in love with her but had told her he could not marry her because it would ruin his diplomatic career.

Miss Dean is a physicist in the atomic laboratory of the US Bureau of Standards. Her work was research on the use of the mass spectrum to make chemical analyses of gases.

The Pakistani Embassy said Khan was from Pakistan and had been working at the Embassy for about a year, doing mostly clerical duties. Doctors at Gallinger Hospital expressed considerable surprise that the girl could survive such a drop.

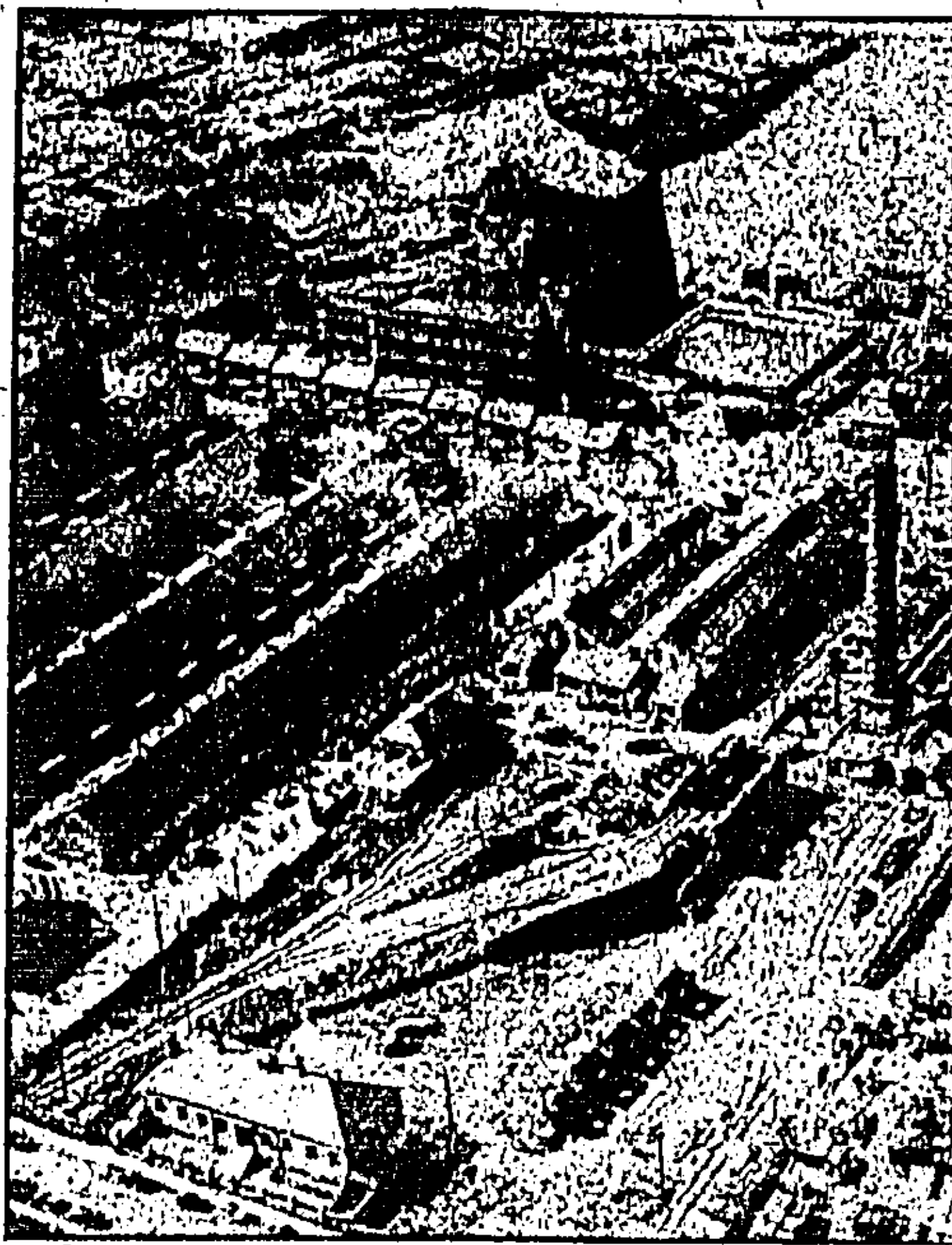
James Gray, Jr., switchboard operator at the apartment building said he heard a thud at about 5 a.m. when Miss Dean hit the ground. She was on her back, but turned over, got to her feet with difficulty and stumbled up the stairs into the lobby and collapsed.—United Press.

Shah Of Persia Gives Audience

Tehran, June 5. The Shah of Persia today gave a special audience to the three-man Persian Board of Management which is to take over the Anglo-Iranian oil installations.

The Board, due to leave here either tomorrow or Thursday, has stated that the take-over will be complete in one month. The Deputy Prime Minister, Hassan Fatemi, one of the Government's principal policy makers, was present at this morning's audience. The audience settled doubts which have been expressed here for the past two days whether the Anglo-Iranian decision to send negotiators here for talks would cause a postponement of the Board's departure.—Reuter.

Scene Of Pit Disaster



This air view shows the scene at the pit head of the Ensington colliery, Durham on May 29, as relatives and friends of the trapped men hurried to the site. Seventy-six miners lost their lives in this disaster.—AP Picture.

Allies Canvassed For Cease-Fire Ideas

Washington, June 5. The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, on Tuesday invited representatives of 15 other fighting allies in Korea to submit any ideas they might have for a United Nations declaration which could form the basis for a cease-fire on the peninsula.

Mr. Rusk also asked them to let him know immediately of any "intimation" they might receive that the Chinese Reds were willing to call a halt to the Korean fighting.

This was disclosed by several ambassadors who attended the regular bi-weekly meeting of the countries which have land, sea and air forces engaged under the United Nations banner in the Korean campaign. Heretofore only 14 countries have been attending such meetings. However, on Tuesday, representatives of Colombia and Ethiopia joined the group, since their military forces are now in active combat.

Mr. Rusk opened Tuesday's session by noting there was considerable Press speculation concerning the possibility of a new move to state the United Nations aims in Korea and the terms on which the Allies would agree to a cease-fire. He said: "We of the United States are at all times considering this. If any of you have any views on the subject, we should like to have them. Also, if you have any intimations of a change in the political situation, we should like to know about it immediately."

LONDON FEELING

There was no response to Mr. Rusk's invitation on Tuesday, although the British were believed to be discussing the subject with the Americans outside the 16-nation meetings. London was understood to feel that the moment for a new approach is psychologically right because of the devastating losses recently inflicted on the Chinese Reds.

Military officers who briefed representatives this afternoon told them the United Nations forces would "continue their probing attacks and maintain contact." It was emphasised that front-line intelligence showed that the Reds have enough forces left on the peninsula to launch another offensive against the United Nations. However, military officials said it would be "some time" before the Communists would be able to regroup to the extent necessary to take the initiative again.

Although this was not mentioned at the meeting, military intelligence sources told the United Press that Lieut. General James Van Fleet had reported that it would be "about three months" before the Reds could mount another offensive. This report is one reason why the United States is not pressing more strongly for an early re-statement of the United Nations aims. Such a statement was planned last March but was abandoned when General Douglas MacArthur issued a premature, unauthorized offer to negotiate, a move on the field with the local Chinese commander.

Though no American official will say so publicly, it is believed that though there were 400 police stationed in Chongju, the guerrillas were variously estimated to number only between 50 and 100, the Communists roamed the town freely. They even marched down the main street, singing the North Korean Anthem.

The "people killed" were four policemen and three others who had apparently been specially sought out. The band also raided the local prison and set free an undisciplined number of prisoners.—Reuter.

Police Detain Seven After Big Man-Hunt

SUSPECTED TO BE CONNECTED WITH KOWLOON OUTRAGES

Four more men were arrested early this morning in connection with the murder of the two policemen at Tsun Wan on May 28.

Three others were taken into custody last night when found in possession of two Police revolvers. One revolver is alleged to have been taken from one of the dead constables while the other belonged to a member of the two-men patrol assaulted on May 2.

Thirty men have also been detained for questioning.

Last night the Police combined with the Military and cordoned off the area bounded by Rennie's Mill in Junk Bay and Cha Kwo Ling, on the eastern side of Devil's Peak peninsula.

The Marine Police, under the command of Mr. R. F. V. Turner, carried the Police into Junk Bay in an amphibious operation. Armed launches then kept up a continuous patrol off the shore.

Before midnight the operation got under way and Police and troops armed with Sten guns, revolvers and bullet-proof vests began a sweep from Rennie's Mill over the hills.

A systematic search was carried out and it was not long before three men were arrested and the revolvers found. All persons in the area were stopped for questioning and if satisfactory answers were not forthcoming they were detained for further investigation.

The majority of the men were described as "Northmen."

ALL-NIGHT ALERT

All through the night the Police and troops were kept on the alert to stop anyone breaking out of the cordon through the bleak, shrub covered hills rising over the bay.

The sweep continued this morning to flush out persons hiding in the bushes and ravines.

At 10.30 a.m. the operation was called off and the Police began embarking their prisoners.

The Police and troops then returned to their respective stations and camps.

The operation was described as "excellent" and the Police are very pleased with the results.

Mr. E. Tyrer, Officer Commanding Kowloon and the New Territories was in charge of the operation. He was assisted by Mr. E. K. I. O'Reilly, ACID, Kowloon, Mr. A. Anderson and Inspector Fong Yip-Sat, who recently returned from England, and many other officers.

Over 300 Police and several hundred troops took part in the operation.

Safavi was arrested on a Tehran street on Monday and charged with the murder of the late Prime Minister, General Ali Razmara, and four other persons.

Some 500 bearded men and veiled persons, followers of Safavi, demonstrated before the Central police station, chanting verses from the Koran and praying for their leader's release. One demonstration leader asked to see Safavi but this was refused by the police.

The government disclosed tonight that there had been a riot in the South Iranian town of Ahwaz on Sunday and 11 persons were injured.

There were no immediate details of the reported plans for the assassination of Dr. Mossadegh and Mr. Kashani.—United Press.

Burned Wife To Death, Charge

Bombay, June 6. An Indian Prince Chandra-singhi appeared in Court today charged with burning one of his wives to death. She was his "junior wife" the sister of his "senior wife."

The Prince's mother and private secretary were charged with complicity. Chandra-singhi is Prince of Gadhoriad, now merged with Bombay.

The three accused, who were arrested yesterday, were all detained in custody pending investigations. The 18-year-old wife was found burned to death on May 25.—Reuter.

Resignation Of Greek Royal Court Refused

Athens, June 5. King Paul of Greece tonight declined to accept the mass resignation of his Court, a Palace communique announced.

Members of the court had decided to resign in a body in protest "because reports have circulated that General Papagos resigned not through ill health but through Court interference."

The King thanked the 30 who offered their resignations for their devotion and aid, the communique said.

The Right Wing afternoon paper Estis, which is supporting General Papagos, described the resignation offer as "theatrical."

American efforts to persuade Gen. Papagos to return to his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Greek armed forces took a favourable turn this afternoon, when Premier Sophocles Venizelos told reporters there was a 50-50 chance of the General's return.

He made the statement after talks with the King and the US Ambassador.

FACE-SAVING

Observers are of the opinion that the Court resignation offer will enable Gen. Papagos to return to duty without any loss of face.

A highly informed source said today that the main differences between Gen. Papagos and the Palace was over Aristides Metaxas, until a few days ago head of the King's Political Office, but now in the United States.

According to this source, Metaxas saved a wealthy Pireus merchant, convicted of aiding the Communist guerrillas from the firing squad. Gen. Papagos protested that he could not allow his court martial to be undermined by the Palace and demanded the removal of Metaxas from office.

The source said members of the Venizelos government opposed to Gen. Papagos secretly advised the King to retain Metaxas.

Venizelos told the reporters that his government would be happy if Gen. Papagos returned.—Associated Press.

Stolen Sable Fur Coat Recovered

London, June 5. A police flying squad here has recovered a £7,000 Russian crown sable fur coat—only three of its kind are known to exist—which was stolen a week ago from the Maharajah of Baroda.—Reuter.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Curtain Falls In Tibet

ANOTHER bastion has been taken by Communism; another vacuum filled by Communist expansionism. There is no reason to doubt the announcement from Peking that an agreement has been reached with Tibet whereby the "Roof of the World" becomes a "liberated" province of Red China. This has been foreshadowed for months. Once the Chinese armies began moving on Lhasa last October it was clear that their chief enemies were terrain and weather, not the Tibetans. These mountain people are brave and hardy, but they are not trained or equipped for a modern fight and their theocratic, primitive Government was not the sort to inspire the type of mass patriotism that alone could have furnished the force to stop the Chinese. The only other hope was a determined opposition from India. In earlier days Tibet was nursed as a buffer state between India and Russia and China. However, Prime Minister Nehru and his Government did not look upon Chinese Communism with fear and dislike. Mr. Nehru made it clear that he would insist on maintenance of the so-called McMahon line, fixing India's northeast boundary with Tibet on the mountain crests. Red Chinese maps had been showing the frontier at the foothills of the mountains on the

Indian side. Otherwise, except for some mild protests, New Delhi has sat back apathetically. The result had to be what it is today—Tibet behind the Iron Curtain. This is a defeat for the West, although a minor one. Its chief danger is that it brings the Communists right down on India's border. The Russians have been planning airfields in Tibet and can now go through with their plans in tranquillity. Tibet cannot provide a major base against India because of the lack of gasoline, which would have to be flown into the fields the way high octane gas was flown "over the hump" from Assam into China during the Second World War. Road transport difficulties would also make Tibet a poor base for a land invasion of India. All this is true, but it is equally true that Russia and China can now use Tibet as a base for reconnaissance, espionage and subversion against India, Kashmir and Nepal. The mere fact that the Communist wave has at last swept up to India is a psychological factor of considerable importance. Another buffer has disappeared; and when one thinks of the danger on the other side to Iran—historically a buffer state linking India and the West—there is cause for anxiety over what has happened to Tibet.

The Anti-British British

NOW that Britain is heavily engaged with problems in Iran and Egypt, a grand time is being had by those who love to decry the country's achievements. They are the anti-British British. A man of the Left was talking about Persian oil on the wireless a few days ago. He was shocked to think that we might have to defend an "imperialist economic interest." The phrase is intended to convey prejudice. But those who know something of history are not to be frightened by corrupted words. They know that the British Empire has been the world's most beneficent influence since the fall of Ancient Rome. And what are these wicked "economic interests"? In Persia

they consist of Britain's largest overseas enterprise—a vast concern employing Persians in conditions undreamed of by the mass of that poverty-stricken people. It is the best employer in Persia and the mainstay of her Budget. But it is no philanthropic institution. Britain gets something too. She gets oil. That is so vital to security that the British Government hold a controlling interest in the company. If Persian oil is an "imperialist economic interest," so is the oil of Iraq. So is the Suez Canal. So are Britain's investments in all parts of the earth. So are Colonial development schemes. If it is a crime to defend one it is a crime to defend all.



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P.M.

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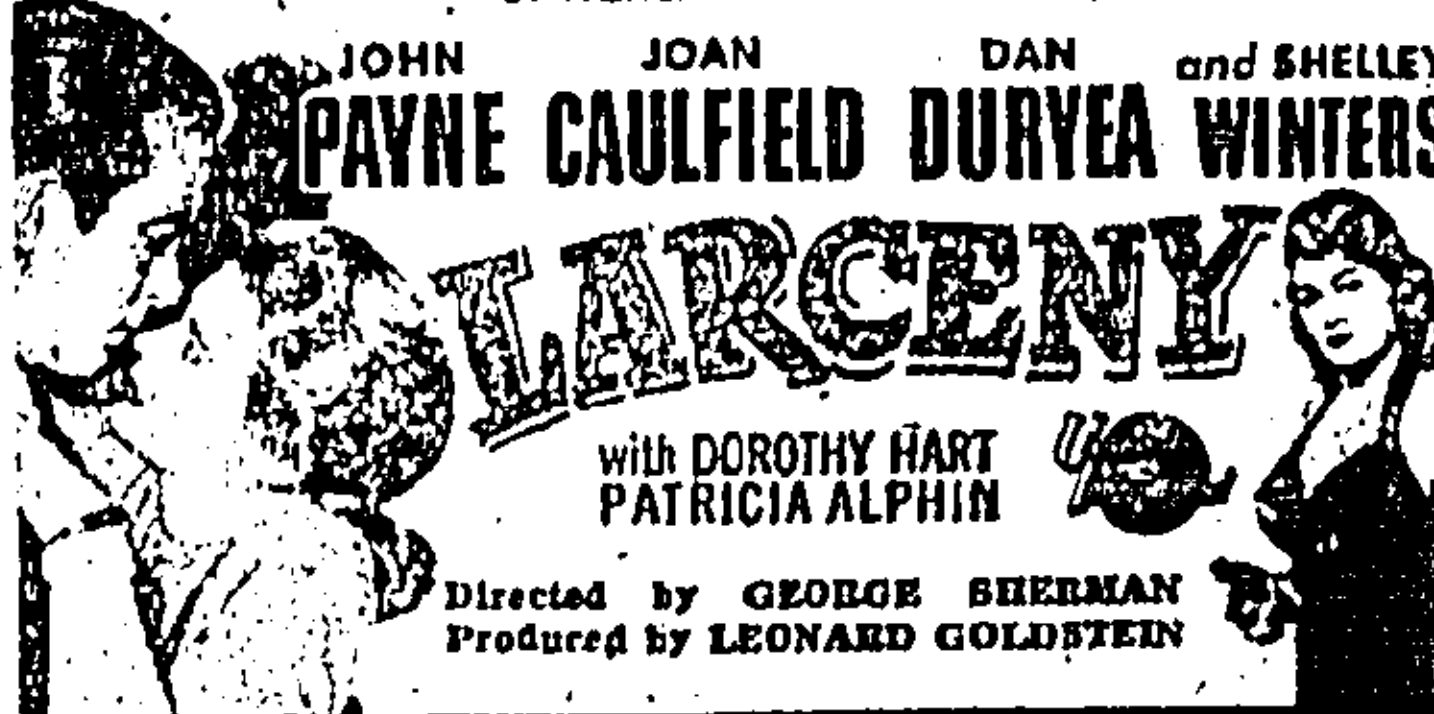
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P.M.

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in "Sorry, Wrong Number"

Clark Gable's Request

WANTS ALIMONY
RULED OUT

Hollywood, June 5. Clark Gable asked the divorce court today not to award his wife alimony because she is a "millionaire," and added that besides they spent most of his money during their year and a half of marriage.

Mr Gable filed the answer in a superior court to former Lady Sylvia Ashley's divorce suit which she entered last Thursday.

The sociolite did not ask for alimony, but left the matter open so she could add the money demand to her suit later, but Gable said the earnings they accumulated since they married in 1949 "have been spent or are obligated for community indebtedness."

Otherwise, the actor admitted that charges in his wife's divorce suit are true. She accused him of mental cruelty but did not elaborate. The sociolite left for Hawaii on a yacht early on Friday morning after her lawyer filed divorce papers in a Santa Monica court.

Her brother-in-law, Basil Black, announced that she took the action with the deepest reluctance after futile attempts to patch things up with the king of the MGM movies.

Lady Sylvia inherited the widow's share of a vast movie-town estate when her malice idol husband of the past generation, Douglas Fairbanks, Senior, died of a heart attack in 1939. —United Press.

US Campaign Against Reds

Washington, June 5. The Justice Department moved today to rout Reds from underground and begin final smashing blows at the American Communist Party. The job may take several years.

However, the Department, bolstered by the Supreme Court's ruling which sent 11 top leaders to jail probably within a month, has tabled 12,000 other Communists for possible prosecution.

The Justice Department obtained its unquestioned authority to prosecute when the Court ruled on Monday that the Smith Act, which makes it a crime to conspire to teach or advocate forcible overthrow of the United States Government, was constitutional.

Although the decision does not outlaw the Communist Party, there is little doubt that the Government now has the power to clean up "comrades" in the United States.

The Government said it had evidence that the Communists had already been sending important Party members underground. The Government estimates that about 10,000 Reds have gone underground, leaving about 12,000 in the open, thus paying Party members. Federal agents expect more to drop over membership because of the Supreme Court decision. —United Press.

New Danube Rules

Vienna, June 5. The Communist States of the Balkans have laid down their own rules for the navigation of the Danube River following Yugoslavia's withdrawal from the Danube Convention in Galatz, Tass reported tonight.

Marshal Tito's delegates to the Convention left the meeting over the week-end after protesting that Yugoslavia's lawful demands have been overruled and rejected.

Following the departure of the Yugoslav delegates, the Tass report said, the Cominform members passed and approved new shipping and navigation rules.

How this will affect Yugoslavia's relations with her Communist neighbor cannot yet be judged. Tito's regime controls a vital 214-mile stretch of the river linking Hungary and Rumania.

There has been some speculation in Central Europe that Tito might order interference with shipping between the satellite countries if his delegates were unable to secure more rights as Cominform members. — Associated Press.

Princess Elizabeth Comes To Dinner



Princess Elizabeth wore a gown of pale blue organdie and a blue satin jacket and two rows of pearls when she arrived at the dinner of the Linen and Woollen Drapers.—London Express Service.

GENERAL BRIGGS SAYS:

Peking Has Hands Full In Korea

Singapore, June 5. The Chinese Communists will not attempt an invasion of either Malaya or Indo-China at present, as the Peking regime has its hands full in Korea, according to Lieut. Gen. Sir Harold Briggs, director of the anti-bandit operations in the Federation of Malaya.

Sir Harold said it was not easy for the Chinese Reds to open a campaign in Malaya. There were already signs of a stiffening United Nations drive against the Communists, he said.

"The Communists in the Malayan jungles are banking on such an invasion," Sir Harold went on, "they are using that to keep up their morale."

The Director of Operations said that although there was no imminent danger of a Chinese Communist invasion of Malaya, Government plans to bring a quick end to the "war" in Malaya have not been neglected. The planning was going very fast and very firm.

Sir Harold was appointed Chief of the anti-bandit operations in Malaya early last year. He is the creator of the widely-publicized Briggs plan, which called for clearing the thick Malayan jungles of Communist guerrillas State by State, from the southernmost State of Johore to Perlis, the State bordering Thailand.

WEAK LINK
Reviewing the situation in Southeast Asia generally, Sir Harold said the French, with the aid of the United States and Britain, are gaining the upper hand in their fight against Communist-led Vietnamese forces. He was confident that the French and loyal Vietnamese forces were strong enough to repel any aggression from Ho Chi-minh's troops.

Turning to Korea, he said the Communists were suffering great losses for very dubious and temporary successes.

Sir Harold conceded that Burma is a weak link in the anti-Communist defence set-up in Southeast Asia owing to internal rebellion. Burma might suffer from threats of aggression from Red China and that country's material support to Communist rebels in Burma.

He doubted, however, whether the Peking Government would risk an invasion of Burma because such an action might mean attacking on the toes of many nations who needed her rice, including India. —United Press.

East-West Conference Suggested

Geneva, June 5. Delegates from both East and West Europe today said that they were ready to hold a grain conference. But the Eastern delegates accused the United States of splitting Europe in two with artificial trade barriers.

Mr Gunnar Myrdal, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission, suggested such a conference following the breakdown of similar talks last November.

The exchange of East European grain and other food for West European manufactured goods was the foundation of continental trade before the war.

The Eastern European delegates at today's meeting of the Economic Commission said that restrictions on certain exports from Western countries have divided Europe into two parts.

They blamed the United States for raising "this artificial trade barrier."

The British delegate, Mr C.M.P. Brown, of the Board of Trade, said that Britain was ready to develop trade with the East in commodities which were not controlled.

"It is true that some of our exports are controlled," he said, "but in Eastern European countries all exports are under Government control." — Reuter.

AMERICAN PLANS TO KEEP PEKING OUT OF THE UN

Acheson Claims Majority Support For U.S. Policy

Washington, June 5.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson asserted today that a majority of the United Nations Security Council would vote with the United States to keep Red China out of the United Nations.

Mr Acheson said: "We don't expect to be in the minority. We expect to be in the majority, and I think we can stay there as long as we give good and strong leadership to do it."

In his fourth day of testimony before the Senate MacArthur Inquiry, Mr Acheson was asked about United States plans for keeping the Chinese Communists out of the United Nations.

He said a case might be made for using America's United Nations veto if necessary but he does not believe that would be necessary.

Mr Acheson said the United States is ready to argue powerfully against admitting the Chinese Communists to the United Nations. He added that this tactic has been successful in past instances and will be successful in the future.

But, he added, if it should appear that the United States might be on the short end of a vote on admitting Red China, the thing to do would be to ask the World Court if an American "No" vote would constitute a veto.

Mr Acheson said: "If the World Court decides that that is a veto then that settles the matter in the Security Council. If the United States were outvoted in the Security Council on admitting Red China, presumably it would be outvoted in the same body on the question of whether the veto was applicable. The issue would then be taken to the World Court."

Mr Acheson emphasized, however, that the important thing was to muster majority support against admitting any nation defying the United Nations and fighting its forces.

NO BLOCKADE

In other testimony Mr Acheson said:

(1) The United States is not putting Admiral Forrest Sherman's proposal for a continued United Nations naval blockade of Red China among its allies. He said: "We believe we are more likely to get our results by increasing economic restrictions (against China) rather than by asking nations to go further in a military way than they are prepared to go in an economic way."

(2) The United States was all set last November to shoot down Red planes inside their Manchurian "sanctuary" but other United Nations engaged in Korea opposed the plan so strongly that it was dropped.

Senator Ralph Flanders (Republican) cross-examined Mr Acheson on the testimony the Secretary of State and other witnesses have given as to the willingness of the United Nations to accept a Korean settlement that would restore security to Korea south of the 38th parallel.

Senator Flanders said the answers to questions about the parallel have been impressive to the ear but seemed in cold print to be quite empty of real meaning.

Mr Acheson then re-stated the United Nations military objectives as follows: "To defeat attacks which are being made on Korea, to repel in as effective way as we can possibly do it attacks which are being made on Korea, and to take such military action either north or south of the parallel as we may need to do to bring about a conclusion of this campaign—with failure on the part of the Chinese and success on our part—to repulse attacks on the Republic of Korea." —United Press.

CANADA'S ATTITUDE

Toronto, June 5. Canada is opposed to a complete trade embargo against China or any other Communist nation at this time, the External Affairs Minister, Mr Lester Pearson, said tonight. He spoke at a dinner given in honour of foreign exhibitors at the

Canadian International Trade Fair.

Mr Pearson put Canada on record as opposing a naval blockade of China or ceasing all trade with European Iron Curtain countries.

"That would be the final diplomatic step to take," he said. "Finally in diplomacy is unwise unless it is forced upon you."

The free nations should avoid rigidity of policy that would leave them without room to manoeuvre for peace in future. He urged continued embargoes on munitions, strategic goods and materials in short supply.

DELICATE PROBLEM

Complete trade embargoes would be as harmful to the economy of the free world as to countries beyond the Iron Curtain. In some cases, economic and political damage to the free nations might be greater on this side of the Curtain.

"We will not allow such trade to contribute to aggression or to strengthening of forces that make for aggression," continued Mr Pearson. "We will trade when it is to our political and economic advantage to do so, having regard to our obligations to our friends and allies."

China presented a particularly delicate problem.

"It is easy and natural to point to the United Nations casualty lists and conclude that here at least, policies of partial peace are no longer applicable. This quick verdict, however, does not take into account all implications and long-term effects involved."

Naval blockade and complete closing of the trade door into China might merely route even further national and anti-foreign feeling.—United Press.

Capetown, June 5. Dr Y. M. Dadoo, President of the South African Indian Congress, said today that non-Europeans in South Africa are considering mass resistance against the racial policy of Dr Daniel Malan's Nationalist Government.

Dr Dadoo, who is just back from Johannesburg, said that he found indications among all sections of the people but particularly the non-Europeans in the Transvaal, that their patience was exhausted.

"If the Government does not desist from the path it has set itself South Africa is bound to feel the incalculable impacts of mass upheavals and general unrest," Dr Dadoo said.—Reuter.

FASCIST EMERGENCE IN SICILY

Palermo, June 5.

The Christian Democrats and the Communists with their allies will each have one-third of the 60 seats in semi-autonomous Sicily's new Regional Parliament, it was learned tonight.

The elections were held on Sunday and were marked by the emergence of the Neo-Fascist Social Movement, which was not represented in the last Parliament.

The Movement captured 11 seats—enough to make any Coalition of the Western democratic parties unstable. Political observers today thought that the Neo-Fascists won most of the votes which in the 1947 election went to the "Front of the Common Man" (Frente del Hombre Común) (Frente del Hombre Común), then in alliance with the Monarchists and Liberals. This Front has almost disappeared in the new Parliament.

Monarchists, Liberals and other right-wing Democrats lost half the seats they held in the old Parliament, dropping from 23 to 13. Supporters of greater independence for Sicily won three seats. Representatives advocating complete independence dwindled from eight to three.—Reuter.

Honour For Newsmen

Korea, June 5.

United Press correspondent William Burson was honoured by the famed 17th Infantry Regiment today for "exemplary performance of duty" under heavy small arms fire while getting stories on the "Buffalo Regiment" in combat.

In a regimental order signed by Colonel Willard "Buffalo Bill" Queen, Mr Burson received the title of "honorary buffalo." The order said that Mr Burson "distinguished himself by exemplary performance of his duty in a ground combat against the enemy in March at Mount Taemi and again in May at Hill 479. On these occasions, Mr Burson climbed successive hills under heavy small arms fire in order to contact front line riflemen in search of facts concerning the buffaloes."

The order said Mr Burson's war coverage "reflects great credit upon himself and the United Press." Burson at 22 is one of the youngest correspondents covering the Korean war. —United Press.

ELECTIONS IN KASHMIR

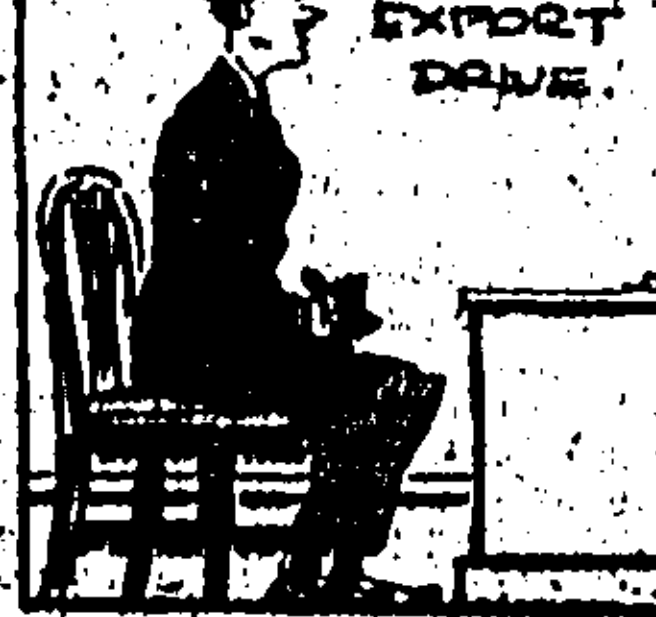
Srinagar June 5.

Elections to the proposed Kashmir Constituent Assembly will be held in September, the State Government announced here today.

A provisional electoral roll for most of the State has been published. The decision to hold an assembly to decide the State's future was made last October by Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah's National Conference Party.—Reuter.

POP

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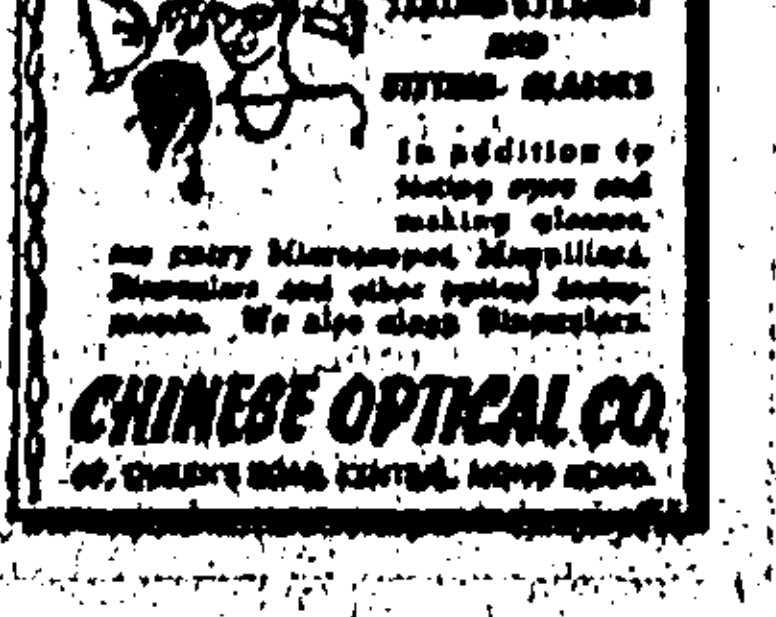


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Specialists in Tailoring



British Government Sending Representative To Iran Capital

Way Cleared For American Aid To India

NEW PLAN TO REACH SOLUTION OF CRISIS

SENATE-HOUSE AGREEMENT

Washington, June 5. Senate-House conferees cleared the way today for final Congressional approval to speed 2,000,000 tons of wheat to famine-stricken India. They agreed to soften Congressional demands for strategic materials in return for the "easy" loan of \$190,000,000.

Representative James Richards (Democrat), chief of the House conferees, expects the House to act on the measures soon. The Senate is expected to act quickly as well.

The conferees worked out the differences between the House and Senate versions of the loan and rejected the demand to insist on substantial quantities of monazite and manganese in repayment. They agreed instead the House language which would leave the choice of raw material for repayment up to negotiation.

The conferees did not make the raw materials repayments mandatory. They agreed that the United States should lend India needed money from the funds of the Economic Cooperation Administration as provided in the Senate version. They modified the Senate amendment offered by Karl Mundt, Republican, to use India's interest payments on the loan to educate Indian youths in modern agricultural methods. The amendment aims to help India avoid future famines.

The conferees limited the educational programme funds to \$5,000,000 instead of an estimated \$23,000,000 that would have been available in the Senate amendment.

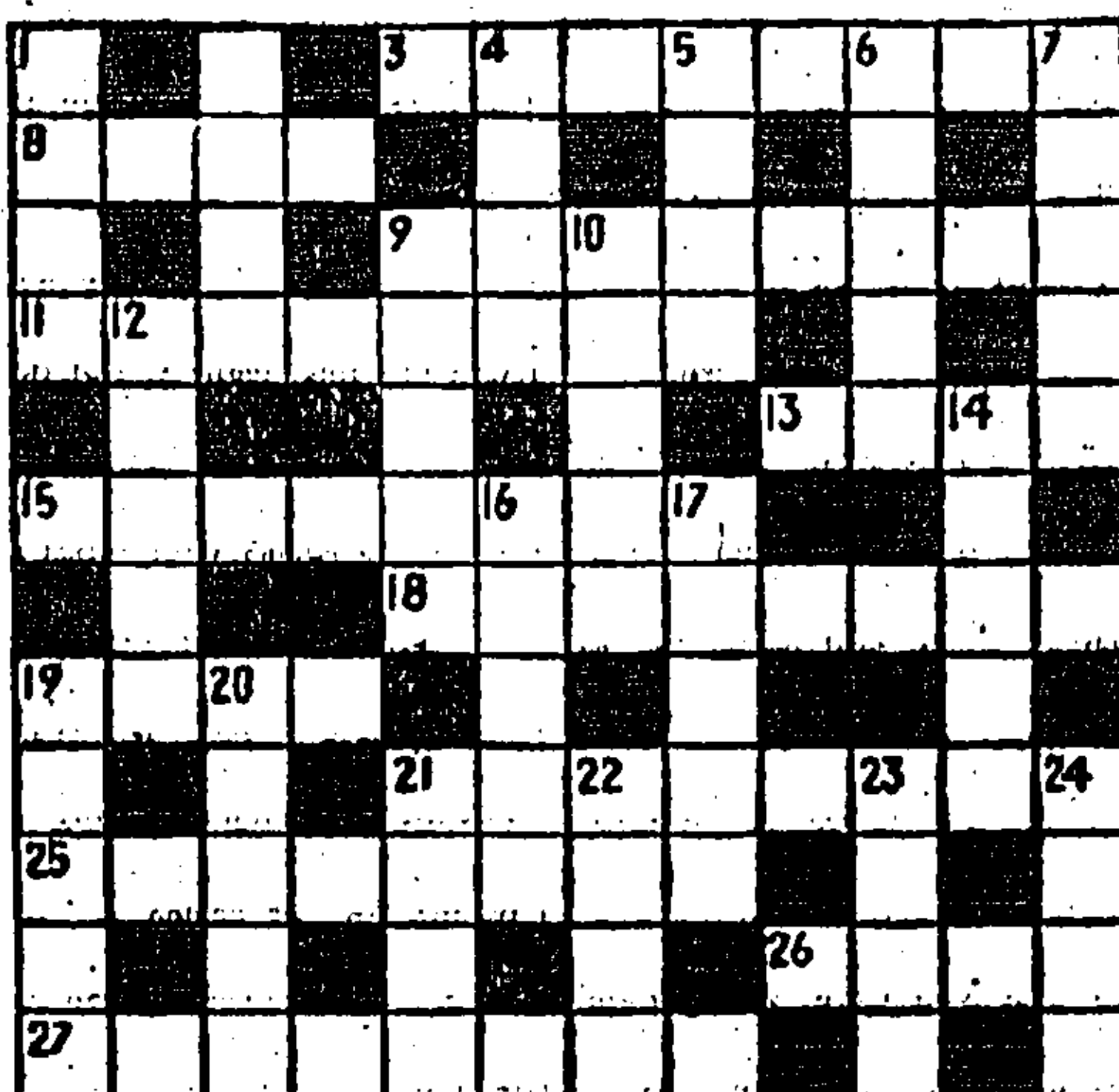
Many Congressmen feared that the naming of specific materials would set hard and fast barter provisions in legislation and kill off the propaganda benefits of the American humanitarian gesture—United Press.

S. Africa May Attend

Capetown, June 5. Observers from the Union of South Africa House of Assembly may attend the next session of the Council of Europe meeting at Strasbourg in September.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Daniel Malan, said in the House today that the President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, M. Paul Henri Spaak, had recently addressed an invitation to the Speaker of the Union Parliament and he was giving it his attention.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Worthy of love (8)
 - Measure (4)
 - Fragrant (8)
 - Argued (8)
 - Object of worship (4)
 - Exhausted (8)
 - Guided (8)
 - Conspiracy (4)
 - Foreign (8)
 - Bullfighter (8)
 - Untamed (4)
 - Horned (8)
- DOWN**
- Believable (4)
 - Playa (4)
 - Eat to rule (4)
 - Quarter of an acre (4)
 - Mix (5)
 - Praise (5)
 - Governed (5)
 - Submitted (5)
 - Perfect (5)
 - Public (5)
 - Shy (5)
 - Make Difficulties (5)
 - Routes (5)
 - Monsters (5)
 - Secure (4)
 - State of mind (4)
 - Greedy (4)
 - Small whirlpool (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Balled, 4. Depot, 7. Bazaar, 8. Abide, 9. Locomotive, 11. Eminent, 13. Proceed, 16. Caster, 18. Admire, 19. Embellish, 20. Discs, 21. Endure, Down: 1. Bored, 2. Lure, 3. Deluded, 4. Dilate, 5. Philistine, 6. Talent, 10. Bakers, 12. Locomotive, 13. Flood, 14. Exotic, 16. Award, 17. Ridge.

London, June 5.

A British Government representative, Sir Thomas Gardiner, will accompany a four-man Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (AIOC) mission to Tehran this week to try to settle the oil crisis.

Informed officials said tonight that Britain hopes in this way to overcome a main stumbling-block in the way of a settlement of her dispute with Iran.

That obstacle has been Iran's refusal to accept British Government intervention in the dispute.

By sending one of its own nominees on the AIOC Directorate, Britain has found a way of getting round the difficulty, for Sir Thomas will be in a position of acting not only for the Company but also for the Government.

British sources cautioned that Britain was in no hurry to resume payment of \$2,000,000 sterling a month in the absence of prospects for a negotiated settlement.

A spokesman for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company said no immediate decision on the resumption of royalty payments to Iran could be expected but said due consideration would be given the problem.

So far, the oil company's mission which is to negotiate in Tehran has not been selected and the start of discussions is therefore not expected before the week-end or early next week.

Authoritative quarters emphasise that Britain is living up to her financial obligations to Iran and continuing to pay her regular royalties as provided under the 1933 agreement. Payment is made in two instalments yearly, in the spring and autumn.

The first 1951 instalment was paid in February.

These quarters said payments being withheld affected only advance payments on royalties. Britain paid Iran £5,000,000 in February and £2,000,000 in March, but she stopped further payments in April and also declined an Iranian request for payment of the May instalment.—United Press.

TROOPS ASSEMBLING

Nicosia, June 5. A British parachute brigade and a light anti-tank regiment totalling 4,000 men will arrive in Cyprus on June 11 and 15. It was officially announced here today.

The "Red Devils" as the parachutists are called after their unit sign, and their supporting gunners will be housed in five camps near Nicosia. An additional infantry battalion is due here on Thursday.

Other units arrived here during the week-end from the Suez Canal Zone, among them medical and supply services.

Three landing craft arrived in Famagusta Harbour last night and two more are expected during the week. The craft will enable the troops to be disembarked from their ships as rapidly as possible.

Two transport aircraft landed here from London today carrying 85 British troop reinforcements to Korea. Three plane-loads for Korea have already passed through, making 200 men in all.—Reuter.

MYSTERY MAN OUT

Tehran, June 5. The Iranian Foreign Office tonight revealed Calcutta Sarkis, Gulbenkian, wealthy 83-year-old mystery oil financier and shareholder in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, of his post as honorary commercial attaché of the Iranian Embassy in Paris.

Gulbenkian's son Nuber was relieved on Monday of a similar post with the Iranian Embassy in London. The elder Gulbenkian, who spends most of his time in Lisbon, has a fortune estimated as high as \$1,000,000.—United Press.

ITALIANS AT THE UN

United Nations, June 5. Italy will take part for the first time in a United Nations body when the Trusteeship Council opens its session today.

The Council will examine, among other reports, the first annual report of Italy's administration of Somaliland, her former colony.

Italy, though not a member of the United Nations, has the right to participate without a vote in the deliberations connected with Somaliland.

Other reports to be examined cover Tanganyika, Togoland, the Cameroons and Ruanda-Urundi.—Reuter.

Ex-Servicemen Protest By Torchlight



Banners flying, a section of a torchlight procession through Capetown makes its way through crowded Adderley Street. The procession, largely composed of ex-Servicemen, was a protest against the Malan Government's new Voters' Bill.—AP Photo.

Seretse Wants To Return To Africa

London, June 5.

Seretse Khama, banished chief of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, today urged the British Government to allow him to return to his people for a trial period "to fill the dangerous vacuum created by my being exiled."

In a statement issued here, Seretse, who was banished last year from the Bamangwato Reserve for five years after a tribal faction over his marriage to a white woman, said that he had asked for permission to return as chief to help introduce more democratic government to them.

Seretse, who is living in London, on a British Government allowance during his banishment, challenged the recent statement by the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, that a more representative administration could be set up only in the absence of himself and his uncle, Tshekedi.

"The facts are that, bereft of their chief, my people have been left in a state of utter confusion," he declared. "This has been enhanced, as I foresaw, by direct rule, which has attempted, among other things, to foist upon my people so-called native councils, a foreign system of administration that will never succeed until its ultimate advantages are patiently explained by one of their own people in whom they have implicit faith and from whom, by tradition, they are prepared to accept guidance."

Two recent tribal meetings had demanded his recall, Seretse went on.

WIFE'S POSITION

"If the Secretary of State really wishes to carry out the democratically expressed wishes of the Bamangwato, on what grounds does he turn a deaf ear to this specific demand of theirs?" he asked.

The constitutional position of his English wife, Ruth Williams, had been settled by the tribe's acceptance of her, he said, and the question of his successor was "purely academic" as only male heirs could succeed.

When it arose—possibly only after a generation—a tribal meeting could settle it.

Seretse said that he would strongly support the setting up of an independent Commission of Enquiry which he was sure would recommend his return to the Bamangwato.

"My one thought is to go back where I belong, confident that I can help to bring my people peace, democratic government and a progressive improvement in their standard of living," he concluded.—Reuter.

NEPALESE ENVOY SEES MORRISON

London, June 5. The Nepalese Ambassador to Britain, General Shanker Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, paid his first call on the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, at the Foreign Office today.

General Shanker was not in London when Mr. Morrison first took office as Foreign Secretary. It was believed that he discussed the situation in Nepal, where friction between the nominated and hereditary members of the Cabinet recently threatened to upset the settlement reached after the Nepalese Congress disorders last year.—Reuter.

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Other reports to be examined cover Tanganyika, Togoland, the Cameroons and Ruanda-Urundi.—Reuter.

British Troops For Germany

London, June 5.

Mr. John Strachey, the War Minister, said today that it was proposed to have 4-1/3 divisions in Germany at or about the end of the year.

Answering questions in the House of Commons, he said that he could not give details of the plans for 1952, but the 4-1/3 British divisions was not a fixed limit of the number which in unforeseeable circumstances would be sent to Germany.—Reuter.

Challenge By Tories Defeated

London, June 5.

The Government defeated a Conservative challenge to one of its budget proposals tonight by 304 votes to 285—a majority of 19.

This was on the proposal to increase the tax on petrol by four pence half-penny announced in the Budget last April.

The Conservative challenge was one of several they are making in a three-day attack on the Budget, which is tonight being discussed in detail (in the Committee stage).

Defeat of any of the proposals could endanger the Government.

Conservatives contended that the increase in the tax on petrol, bringing the price to three shillings and seven pence half-penny a gallon, would increase the cost of fares and transport.

The Government said that money had to come from somewhere to pay for rearmament.—Reuter.

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**PRESS
PHOTOGRAPHS**

Copies of photographs
taken by the South China
Morning Post, South China
Sunday Post-Herald, and
China Mail Staff Photo-
graphers are on view in the
Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED



DON IDDON'S HOME DIARY

A JOURNALIST marches on his stomach just like an army. During the ten days I have been in the provinces the best meal I have had was in the pub at the back of the Daily Mail's Manchester office. The food in other places has been wretched.

Don't imagine that the visitor staying at the "best" hotel in town and living on an expensive account is eating like a lightning cock. Some householders make that mistake. I have been fed remnants of rabbit, pieces of indigestible pigeon, bits of alleged farmyard fowl, some fair fish, and an array of tired hors d'oeuvres, tasteless potato, and insipid soup.

I had better meals for 4½d. (2½d. for fried fish and two pennyworth of chips) as I had in Lancashire than I have been able to secure this time for 12s. 6d.

I got up from the table feeling swollen, as if a lead anchor were in my stomach, because of the starchy foods. Within two hours there is a vacuum. I feel empty and hollow, and there are strange rumblings inside me.

That shortage

At last I am beginning to get a glimmering of an idea of Britain's meat shortage. I am also beginning to know something about prices in the provinces. The managements of the hotels charge as though they were providing the accommodation and service of New York's Waldorf-Astoria or London's Savoy.

There are too many bleak corridors redolent of stale fish and harsh disinfectant. Too many carpets are stained and spotted and too often there are grime and grit on the window fittings.

Our provincial hotels will have to do better than this gutter of dollars. And our railway trains—at least, the one I travelled in from Birmingham to Manchester—need the high-pressure hose, the vacuum cleaner, the scrubbing brush and the mop.

Having got this bill of complaints off my shrinking chest, I will report on Manchester and its people.

What Lancashire says today needs some strenuous interpreting, and as I am proud to have been born in the county I will make the attempt.

With many voices

MANCHESTER speaks with many voices. The Lord Mayor, Colonel S. P. Dawson, just completing his term of office, says: "I am here to sing the praises of Manchester."

I saw him at his snug flat in Fog-lane and he looked like an opening batsman for the county team in his grey-striped, short-sleeved shirt and flannel trousers. Colonel Dawson, a vigorous man with great personal charm, has the booster spirit.

He said: "Did you know that Manchester is the third port in the country; that it has only 5 percent unemployment; that it is the centre of the most densely populated area in the world?"

I mumbled something about London and New York. "In the world," said the Lord Mayor firmly. "The rents here are as low as anywhere in the United Kingdom—take a look at Wythenshawe, and that will open your eyes—we are busy and booming and we aren't grumbling too much."

I said: "Can you suggest anything to improve Manchester?" The Lord Mayor looked dumbfounded for a moment but recovered. I said: "You know, the stations." The Lord Mayor murmured an unprintable adjective and suggested that I report he had used a sanguinary phrase. He said: "Yes, there are the stations and there is a acute shortage of hot water, we need more centralisation—not

all the towns on the outskirts—having their own separate councils. I want to see a greater Manchester, one thriving economic unit."

We got on to the subject of Americans. "Definitely no anti-American feeling. They are very well liked here. This is a wonderfully friendly town. Don't judge it from snap impressions."

At the suggestion of Vincent Mulholland, the Daily Mail reporter who has been my guide and escort here, I went to see Mrs Margaret O'Sullivan, a trained nurse and the wife of a doctor.

Mrs O'Sullivan, young, attractive, has worked in a nursery with the children of the poor and she knows something about suffering and sacrifice. Her voice is different from the Lord Mayor's.

She said: "I used to be a Socialist, a Keir Hardie Socialist, when I was in the Forces. I thought the Labour Government would do wonders. Now I see this dreadful, dreary, mechanical Socialism with no life and no heart. This awful deadening of the State, Lord, it makes me angry. Look at the women. Look at the lines and furrows on their foreheads. They are having an agonising time. Don't talk to me about your hors d'oeuvres at your hotel. Look, I'll show you."

She dodged out of the living-room and rushed back with a tiny piece of red meat which I presumed was beef. "How do

This time the dateline is Manchester

you like that? It's got to last us for days. It's the worrying, the nagging struggle, and the planning ahead.

"And I'm one of the lucky ones. It's the poor people who cannot afford even the meat ration, the pensioners, the people with fixed incomes who are having the most harrowing time."

I said: "Tell me more about your disillusionment with Socialism."

Mrs O'Sullivan said: "I don't want to tell you. I've told you. It's all too mechanical. It would deaden everything."

From Mrs O'Sullivan I went to Mrs Edith Tindall, born in Yorkshire but fond of Manchester. Mrs Tindall's voice was different from Mrs O'Sullivan's or the Lord Mayor's.

"It's the prices. Here, take a look at this coat and hat for my little girl—what do you think of them?" I said I thought they were charming. Mrs Tindall, a vigorous and handsome blonde, said: "Yes, it was a charming price, £9 19s. 6d. for a child's hat and coat—it's ridiculous!"

I said: "I suppose it's difficult to save anything." Mrs Tindall

looked at me as if I were insane. "Save? Save? Who on earth can save with these prices?" I said: "What about Manchester? Any suggestions?"

Mrs Tindall said: "Manchester was a right fine place. And so it is. I drove out to Wythenshawe, the new town, the new Man-

chester. It is a magnificent housing estate as good as, or better than, any similar project in the United States. Soon it will house 50,000 people and the rents vary from about 10s. a week for a one-bedroom flat or cottage-type house to approximately 24s. a week for a four-bedroom house. This is Manchester planning and Lancashire vision and skill at their best. Wythenshawe is generously laid out, green with lawns, shaded by trees, and immaculate. It makes the industrial city's heart look old and shabby. Yet there are improvements in the old Manchester too. The city has been spruced up and tided up.

The famed Free Trade Hall is being restored and practically rebuilt. The Central Library is one of the most magnificent in the world. The shopping district, Oxford-street and Market-street, and Deansgate, are bright and bustling.

What about the prices in the shops? Much higher than I had expected.

Feminine angle

AND what about the women? My wife, the shopping expert, reports: "Clothes and shoes as expensive as New York. Stockings thick, ugly, and very

dear. Average dresses need better cut, more shape. They lack individuality and imagination. Harsh, ugly print dresses, mostly buttoning up the front, look like uniforms. Sweaters and skirts have much more style and they are of better work than those in America. Coats rather shapeless. Not much costume jewellery."

"The women have wonderful skins and lovely hair but their teeth are inferior to those of American women. Three minutes extra time and a little mascara on their eyes would make them infinitely more attractive."

That is the other half of this team reporting and I take no responsibility for the views expressed. Personally, I think Lancashire lasses can hold their own with any in the world.

I have not heard any whining or whimpering in Manchester. When I said to Alf Pimblott, (what a wonderful name), the mace-bearer of the Lord Mayor, that times were hard, he said: "They could be worse. The people are wonderful. Look at the way they turn their children out in beautiful dresses for the Whit Week Walks."

Albert's worry

AND Albert Storey, a veteran newspaper man here, also had his own views. "No one cares a hoot about what's happening in America—that is, no one among the average people. The big trouble here is enforcement of the licensing laws. Why, lad, the police are shutting up the pubs on time."

I feel for Albert in this great trouble. Yes, the Lancashire folk are keeping their heads high and their hearts strong. It is good to be one of them.

Footnote: What England says today Lancashire did yesterday—at Wythenshawe.

TOMORROW: FROM LEEDS.

Sitting on the Fence.... by

NATHANIEL GUBBINS

We play the game; we never yield.
On, or off, the cricket field.

For posterity

"What would the ordinary man in the year 2331 like to know about the ordinary man of today?" asks Francis Williams, who is filling a box with articles of everyday use and bricking it up in his new house for the benefit of posterity.

If this ordinary man, who is looking after himself while the family is away, had thought of the idea first he would have filled his box with the following:

A PAIR of utility socks full of holes.

A PHOTOGRAPH of his bed, unmade for days, the sheets and blankets on the floor and covered with old newspapers and cigarette ends.

A GROCER'S BILL showing his wild extravagance with the housekeeping money while his life partner, the Plucky Little Woman, is hundreds of miles away.

A WINE AND SPIRIT merchant's bill showing even wilder extravagance.

A SHARP NOTE from Mr Bloodsucker, the Income-tax inspector.

A GRAMOPHONE record of his morning cough after a party with chums also alone.

A JAR of chicken in aspic, opened but forgotten, and now going mouldy.

ONE MAN'S egg-and-bacon ration for a week (one egg, two rashers), as he has not felt hungry at breakfast-time for some days.

A FILE of dirty cups, saucers, plates, knives and forks. (Putting them in a box and bricking them up in a wall would be the surest way to hide them from the P.L.W. when she returns.)

A NOTE TO HIMSELF: "Why not spend a holiday in sunny Persia? Funny paragraph? Yes? No? No."

ANOTHER NOTE TO HIMSELF: "Wash up today? Yes? No? No. Make bed today? Yes? No? No. Work tomorrow? Yes. More parties? No."

Paws across the sea

A LETTER from Manhattan Mouser, an American tough cat, to his English sweetheart, Lottie.

Hiya Sugar Fuss,

This is to let you know I am coming over for the Festival of Britain to take a look-see at the show and another peek at your streamlined chassis, which still gets into my dreams and is still the cutest little chassis for my money anywhere in the world. It is also a good-will trip by an American cat who has some

happy memories of the old country even if the ash cans over there have nothing in them worth picking over but fish bones.

Over here, the chow is as good as ever, with the ash cans full of lamb stoo, lobster nooburg and chicken maryland discarded by the choosy and elegant diners on Park Avenue.

Maybe, Honey Cat, I will take you back on my journey home and we will go places, though if any of those mean mousers prowling around New York park an eye on that chassis they will certainly get the one-two one-two from a cat that still packs a haymaker in both paws.

Meanwhile, I will date you up for the Festival and show you how to get into the restaurant kitchens.

But I warn you, I don't want to hear you have been dated up by any British cat as I am on this good-will mission and do not want any international trouble.

From a newspaper clipping sent over I hear you have started a restaurant, called "Chez Lottie." If so you can count on me as a customer. A quiet meal with you in your own garden is just what the doctor ordered.

As the poet says—"A bowl of milk, a can of fish and thou, beside me in the wilderness. And how!"

Keep your paws crossed and those tips a-swinging, Sugar Fuss. I am, on my way.

—(London Express Service)

NO OIL GRAB IN BASRA

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Basra, Iraq. FIFTY THOUSAND apathetic Iraqis who live in Basra, Iraq's number one oil town and traditional home of Sinbad the Sailor, are watching the attempts of Premier Mossadeq, in neighbouring Persia, to nationalise oil.

But whatever the result of Persia's demands on the British the impression is that no similar move will be made in Iraq—yet.

There are many reasons for this. Iraq is more stable than Persia and economically more sound. Its civil servants are paid up to date, while Persia's are owed at least three months' money.

So there is no political need in Iraq for a dashing nationalisation scheme to distract public attention from other ills.

ROYALTIES

The Iraqis admit that they have not the technical experience needed for taking over the oilfields, though some are now being trained in England on two-year courses.

Talks are going on in Baghdad between the Iraqis and high officials of the Iraq Petroleum Company with a view to a possible change in existing royalty rates.

The Iraqis are keen that their royalties should equal those paid to Persia and other oil-producing areas, such as Kuwait, on the Persian Gulf. Oilmen refuse to say what these royalties are.

Another reason against Iraq's taking over the oilfields is their distance from the ports. Tankers cannot dock at Basra, owing to the sand bar. So oil from Iraq is piped to Tripoli, in the Lebanon, and Banias, in Syria. It is doubtful whether these two countries would co-operate as closely if Iraq took over the fields.

The Basra Petroleum Company—a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company—has just completed a 74-mile pipeline to a new port, Fao, where tankers will be loaded.

This company is owned in equal shares by British, French, Dutch and American capital, with one of the world's richest men, Calouste Gulbenkian, as a participant. Investments are limited to drawing a five percent rake-off.

PROSPECTING

Drilling and prospecting for oil are going on all the time at Basra, Kirkuk, and Ain Zahla. It is unlikely that these semi-completed stations will be taken over by the Iraqis.

Add to all this genuine good will towards Britain, and it is easy to see why everyone in Iraq is so casual and unconcerned about the goings on at Abadan, where the Anglo-Iranian refinery is situated in Persia, only about 30 miles from Basra.

Although the political temperature is cool, Basra is otherwise living up to its boast as one of the world's hottest spots.

The shade temperature is now 110, and the humidity 90. It would be bearable if there were any shade, but the town lies on the edge of miles of shadeless desert, baked by the sun.

On the banks of the river are forests of date palms, and the workers live in huts of plaited cane and mud. Richer characters put mud walls round them.

The women wear all-enveloping black hoods and cloaks with eye-holes. Ku-Klux-Klan style. The men dress like Rudolph Valentino sheikhs with robes and flowing headgear.

IN THE DITCHES

In roadside ditches housewives wash clothes, themselves, vegetables, and cooking pots. Further up horses drink and cars are washed.

Only about 2,000 out of a population of 50,000 in Basra can read or write, and they have four newspapers—one in English.

There is little love for Iraq in Persia. According to the English-language Iraq Times, Dr Shaighan of the Persian National Front said in the Persian Parliament that, if he were governor, he "would send the editor of the Iraq Times to the scaffold."

The attitude of most people in Persia is summed up in a story told in the bar at the British Club by an oilman.

A Persian, protesting how much he and his colleagues know about oil-running, said indignantly: "You think we know damn nothing. Actually, we know damn all."

You could not put it better if you tried for weeks.

LARGE ENTRY FOR WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

London, June 5. The Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, which begin on June 25, have attracted a bigger entry than last year.

The Wimbledon staff were busy until late today sorting the entries which closed this morning. All the world's leading players from about 30 nations will compete, but so great are the entries that some lesser known players will have to be ruled out completely, while others will have to take part in the annual southern and northern qualifying tournaments for the limited number of places reserved for them in the draw.

The Americans, Budge Patty, holder of the men's singles, and Art Larsen, the United States Champion, will again be in the field.

Four leading Americans will be making their Wimbledon debut this year—Herbie Flam, runner-up to Larsen at Forest Hills; Dick Savitt, holder of the Australian singles; ambidextrous Miss Beverley Baker and Miss Althea Gibson, 23-year-old Negro Champion, who will be the first coloured American girl to participate.

For the first time since the war Germany, readmitted to the International Federation last year, has nominated a team. It is expected to consist of Gottfried Von Cramm, three times Wimbledon finalist before the war, and Ernst Buchholz.

The refugee Pole, Wladislaw Skonecki, is also expected. Wimbledon officials have learned that the British Embassy in Paris will probably grant him a visa without difficulty.

The women's singles entry includes the eight top ranking United States players—Reuter, NOORDWIJK TOURNEY.

Noordwijk, June 5. The Men's Singles second round results in the international lawn tennis championships of Noordwijk today included:

F. Ampon (Philippines) beat N. Nollen (Holland), 6-3, 6-1.

C. Carnova (P. I.) beat Bob Lin (Holland), 6-3, 6-1.

R. Deyero (P. I.) beat G. Holst (Holland), 6-1, 6-1.

Adley Shafel (Egypt) beat W.

World Records Ratified

London, June 5. The International Amateur Athletic Federation today announced their acceptance of the following World records for track and field.

220 yards and 200 metres — 20.2 secs. by Mel Patton of the United States, on May 7, 1949, at Los Angeles. The previous record was 20.3 secs. held by Jesse Owens, of the United States.

440 yards hurdles in 51.9 secs. by A. Filippit, of Italy, on October 8, 1950, at Milan. The previous record of 52.2 secs. was held jointly by R. B. Cochrane and R. Ault, both of the United States.

Decathlon — 8,042 points by R. B. Mathias, of the United States, on June 29 and 30, 1950, at Tulare (USA). The previous record of 7,900 points was held by G. Morris, of the United States.

All but the 200 metres record were announced during a recent meeting of the Council of the Federation at Rome.—Reuter.

Kauls (Holland), 6-2, 6-4. In the first round of the men's singles, Adley Shafel beat Rob van Meergeren (Holland), 6-3, 6-4.—United Press.

Details Announced For Second HKAA Automobile Rally

The Chairman of the HKAA Sports Committee yesterday released full details of the Second Automobile Rally to be held on August 11 and 12.

Mr Du Toit said that, as last year, he would be grateful for any volunteers who cared to offer their services as Marshals on the two days. Would they please contact him by telephone—57777—or write in to P.O. Box 33, Hongkong.

In a personal message to Members, Mr Du Toit said: "There is no doubt that, with all the faults, last year's Rally was a terrific success with motorists, and this year I hope that their support will make it an even more eventful day. In response to numerous comments that the actual driving last time was not tough enough, we have designed runs that will definitely provide a stiff test for drivers and cars. Last year too, members were very disappointed at not being able to try the Hill. This year, every entrant will get the chance to try for the fastest time of the day. The actual test will include acceleration, braking and reverse tests, and a final dash up a winding slope, the whole over half a mile against the clock.

"Catering will be better organised too, with ample refreshments for all, and decent toilets for the entrants, all on an a la carte basis. "Organisation this year is proceeding under some difficulties as two of my valuable assistants of last year are not available; I should, therefore, be very grateful if intending entrants sent in their forms and entrance fees as soon as possible to me, personally, and not to our overworked Secretary, who only has to re-direct them. "Our first Rally produced 110 entrants; I want to see many more this year; it's good fun, good practice, and good company.

RALLY ROUTES

There are four routes this year, two on the mainland, two on the island. Each route will run in two sections. Section "A" will commence at 9 p.m. on August 11. Section "B" at 8.30 a.m. on August 12 on the mainland, 9 a.m. on the island.



"The S.F.A. are making us wear these for playing on the Continent."

SMITH & DRUMMOND Show Talking

The Faith Of A Millionaire

SHAPE AHoy!

If you want to make a million you could begin by setting up as a talent spotter and prospecting for gold among the curvaceous cuties who are temporarily whiling away eternity as waitresses, typists or lift girls but who were obviously born to be pin-up girls.

You, too, can be a Ziegfeld or a Goldwyn. But, on the whole, it is safer to have a million or two before going into the talent-spotting business.

Like Howard Hughes, for example. He has a sharp eye for well-built young women and, with the aid of carefully-chosen camera angles and some big-drum publicity, made quite a stir with Jean Harlow and Jane Russell.

It was an expensive stir, but then he could afford it. He makes his millions building machine tools and aircraft and if he wants to spend a few building star names out of some Junesque raw material—well, fine!

For all that he must be feeling a bit frustrated over his latest adventures in astro-creation. He coaxed the Creole beauty, Faith Domergue, for eight long years before he risked her in front of the cameras.

Soon England's film-goers will be seeing posters advertising *Vendetta*, "her second great film—a drama of intrigue, love and hate in Corsica."

But *Vendetta* was the first film she made. The second *Where Danger Lives*, has already been seen in England and broke no records.

No watch committee banned it. No one denounced it in the Press. No one preached a sermon against it. All very disappointing for Howard Hughes.

VENDETTA has broken a record or two in its own way. It was started in 1946 and took two years to complete. Two directors, Preston Sturges and Stewart Heisler, walked out of it after arguments with Hughes.

Finally Mel Ferrer completed it and his name will appear on the credit titles.

It cost more than £1,000,000, and 1,000,000 ft. of film passed through the cameras before they were satisfied with the 9,000 ft. you will be offered at the local cinema.

We hope you will be satisfied, too, since that works out at roughly £110 a foot and £10,000 a minute.

An expensive girl is Faith and an expensive faith has Hughes.

Now if we had a million...

'I'LL CARRY ON'

OUR GRACIE, who is in no need of a surname, added to our gaiety last week by finally giving up all ideas of returning to her knitting.

Watching her complete the recording of a series of 20 half-hour commercial broadcasts, we were reminded, if we needed reminding, that she can never be replaced.

"I'll carry on working as long as they want me," she told us. "Not quite so hard as before, I'm beginning to slow up, you know, so I'll pick and choose a really like doing—concerts and recordings."

SHE IS STILL Britain's highest-paid performer.

Two years ago she collected £1,000 a performance for eight shows, and her 26 commercial broadcasts will gross a minimum of £1,000 each in sponsor's fees.

We asked her what she did with all that money.

"Well, I've got it, I've got it, I still have my place on Capri, my orphanage to run, and the income-tax authorities to support."

We happen to know that the orphanage gets most of what is left after the tax man has collected.

Crack of the week from "Lex" (Tanzan) Barker, honeymooning in London with his bride Ariene Dahl.

Asked to play in a golf tournament at Bournemouth recently he said firmly: "No, thank you. After what happened to Hope in the Amateur Championship I'll stick to swinging from my tree."



This is Faith Domergue, whom RKO-Radio describe as Howard Hughes' greatest discovery since Jane Russell.

ROY NASH Round The British Film Studios

Twelve Kisses

Love keeps the cameras turning.

Down at Denham's Sherwood Forest ex-Nippy Joan Rice has been getting her first screen kiss from Richard Todd for "Robin Hood."

I estimate there were about 100 people on the set as Robin Hood Todd, encouraged by winks and nods from Friar Tuck James Hayter, took Maid Marian Rice into his arms.

With rehearsals Miss Rice and Mr Todd went through their tender scene about a dozen times.

Said Miss Rice: "I enjoyed it, though I felt rather silly at first. There were so many people looking on. Then I realised that no one was really taking any notice."

Over at Elstree Marius Goring and Maria Schell, tackling a tricky love scene for "So Little Time," were not risking any embarrassing stunts.

"No Visitors" warned a notice on the door of Stage 3. Inside Mr Goring, in Nazi officer's uniform, and Miss Schell, as a Belgian girl who has fallen in love with him, were bidding each other a sad farewell.

Mr Goring, who was such a nasty German in "Odette," is a much pleasanter one in "So Little Time"—a concert pianist whom war makes the commander of a small town in occupied Belgium.

At Pinewood David Niven and Glynis Johns have been tackling a different kind of love scene for "Appointment With Venus," the kind in which the characters, while talking of something else, reveal that they are falling for each other.

Topic of conversation for Army officer Niven and ATS girl Johns was the Channel Island commando raid on which they were about to embark, but the audience will see something else in their eyes.

New picture which will continue the love-and-duty trend is John Stafford's "The Planter's Wife."

Background for "The Planter's Wife" is the war in Malaya.

The heroine is a woman who braves bandits' bullets to share her husband's bleak existence behind the barbed wire and barricades of a rubber plantation.

Now who among British actresses can play such a role to the satisfaction of all the other British women who will see the picture? Celia Johnson? Margaret Leighton? Phyllis Calvert?

"They're all among the possibilities," says Mr Stafford.

THE NEW MAID MARIAN



Lovely 19-year-old Joan Rice was a Nippy at the Strand Corner House, London, when discovered by artist's agent Joan Rees. Now she has the role of Maid Marian in Walt Disney's all-British "Robin Hood" being filmed in England.

It's Good News! BRAATHEN'S



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KING'S BIRTHDAY SERVICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Bus Services will be run to-morrow in connection with the King's Birthday arrangements:—

SPECIAL BUSES TO MILITARY PARADE

Star Ferry — Kowloon City:—

Inward:—Via Canton Road, Jordan Road, Nathan Road, Waterloo Road, Argyle Street and Prince Edward Road. Outward:—Via Prince Edward Road, Nathan Road, Jordan Road and Canton Road.

Service:—Every Six Minutes.

	Star Ferry	Kowloon City
First Trip	8 a.m.	8 a.m.
Last Trip	8.54 a.m.	8.48 a.m.

Fares As Usual but Monthly, Students and Complimentary Tickets Will Not be Valid On These Special Buses.

Route No. 1. Star Ferry — Kowloon City

From 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Via Canton Road, Battery Street, Public Square Street, Shanghai Street, Mongkok Road, Nathan Road and Prince Edward Road.

Route No. 2. Star Ferry — Shumshuipo

From 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Via Canton Road, Battery Street, Public Square Street, Shanghai Street and Lanchow Road.

Route No. 3. Jordan Road Ferry — Kowloon City

From 8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Via Jordan Road, Battery Street, Public Square Street, Shanghai Street, Mongkok Road, Nathan Road and Prince Edward Road.

Route No. 4. Jordan Road Ferry — Shumshuipo Ferry

From 8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Via Jordan Road, Battery Street, Public Square Street, Shanghai Street, Mongkok Road, Nathan Road, Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kwelin Street and Hal Tan Street.

Route No. 5. Star Ferry — Ngau Chi Wan

Service Suspended from 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Route No. 6. Star Ferry — Lai Chi Kok

From 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Via Canton Road, Battery Street, Public Square Street, Shanghai Street, Mongkok Road, Nathan Road, Tai Po Road and Castle Peak Road.

Route No. 7. Star Ferry — Kowloon Tong

From 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Via Canton Road, Battery Street, Public Square Street, Shanghai Street, Mongkok Road, Prince Edward Road and Waterloo Road.

Route No. 8. Star Ferry — Kowloon Tong

From 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Via Canton Road, Battery Street, Public Square Street, Shanghai Street, Mongkok Road, Prince Edward Road, Knight Street, Cumberland Road, Rutland Quadrant, York Street, Waterloo Road, Dorset Crescent and Cornwall Street.

Route No. 9. Star Ferry — Ngau Chi Wan

From 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Via Canton Road, Battery Street, Public Square Street, Shanghai Street, Mongkok Road, Prince Edward Road and Clear Water Bay Road.

Route No. 10. Star Ferry — The Monument

Service Suspended Until 11.30 a.m.

Route No. 11. Jordan Road Ferry — Kowloon City

Service Suspended from 8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Route No. 12. Jordan Road Ferry — Lai Chi Kok

Normal Service.

Route No. 13. Jordan Road Ferry — Ngau Chi Wan

From 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Via Battery Street, Public Square Street, Shanghai Street, Mongkok Road, Prince Edward Road and Clear Water Bay Road.

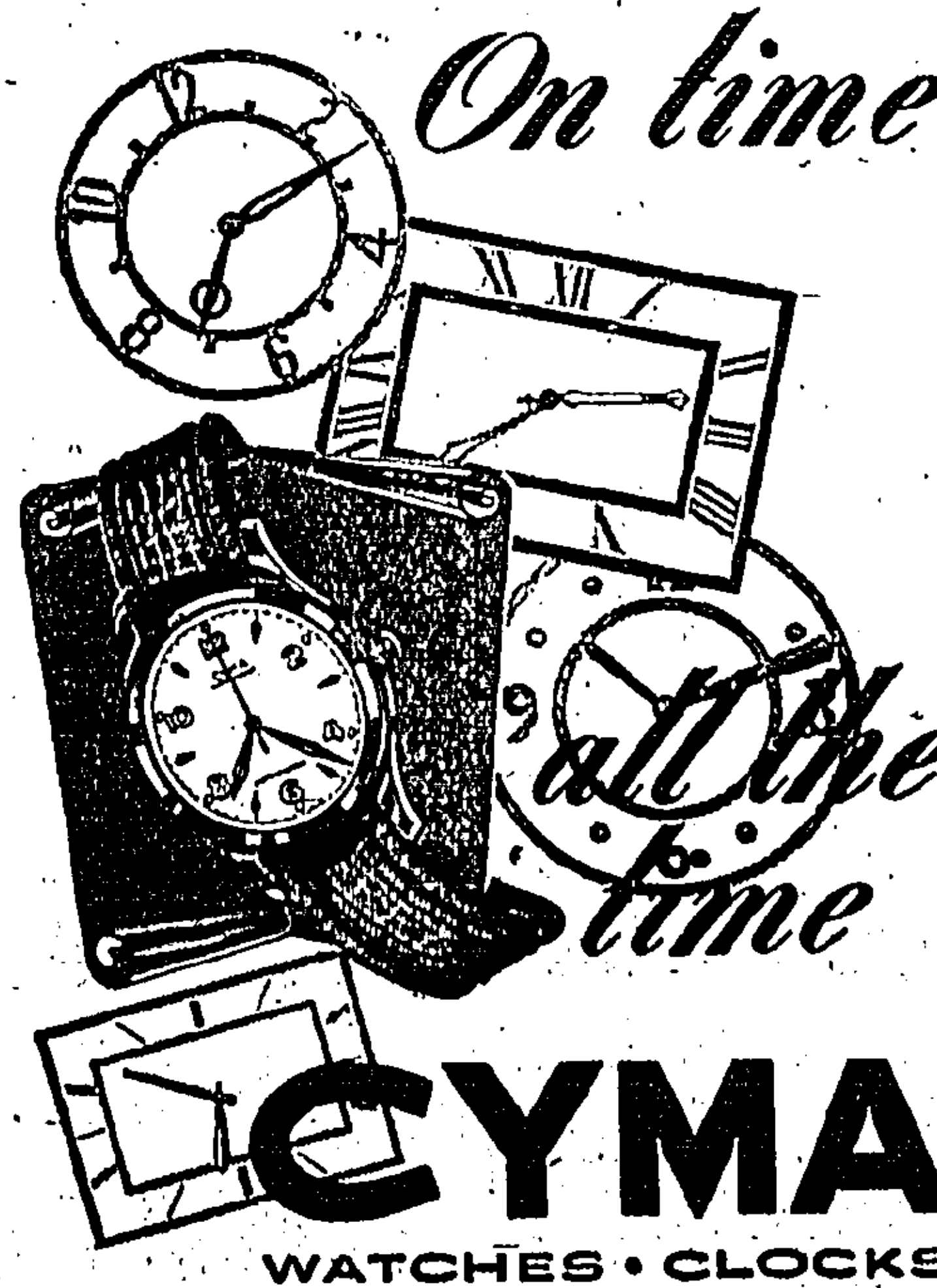
Route No. 14. Jordan Road Ferry — Ngau Chi Wan Road

Normal Service.

Route Nos. 15 and 16. Services as usual but buses will be diverted via Shanghai Street instead of Nathan Road.

FOLLOWING THE PARADE, SERVICES WILL RUN AS USUAL.

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ED.A. KELLER & CO. LTD.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
YANZANG	Tientsin	3 p.m. 9th June
SHANGHAI	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m. 9th June
SHANGHAI	Bangkok	5 p.m. 12th June
SHANGHAI	Kobe	5 p.m. 12th June
SHANGHAI	Tientsin	5 p.m. 15th June
SHANGHAI	Yokohama	5 p.m. 15th June
SHANGHAI	Kobe	5 p.m. 15th June
SHANGHAI	Singapore, Penang & (Belawan?)	5 p.m. 18th June
SHANGHAI	Djakarta	3 p.m. 28th June

Sail from Canton Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM		
SHANGHAI	Kobe	7 p.m. 7th June
SHANGHAI	Kobe	10th June
SHANGHAI	Yokohama & Kobe	10th June
SHANGHAI	Tientsin	10th June
SHANGHAI	Bangkok	14th June
SHANGHAI	Singapore	15th June
SHANGHAI	Singapore	15th June
SHANGHAI	Kobe	7 a.m. 17th June

A.C. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
CHANGSHA	Sydney & Melbourne	Noon 11th June
TAIPING	Kobe & Yokohama	12th June
CHANGTE	Sydney	17th June

ARRIVALS FROM

CHANGSHA	Yokohama	7 a.m. 8th June
TAIPING	Australia & Manila	8th June
CHANGTE	Kobe & Yokohama	15th June

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

PYRRHUS	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	4 p.m. 8th June
AUTOLYCUS	Dublin & Liverpool	25th June
CLYTONEUS	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	28th June

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails		
Arrives		
G. "MENTOR"	Liverpool	28th Apr.
S. "CLYTONEUS"	Rotterdam	13th June
S. "PELEUS"	—	15th June
G. "ASTYANAX"	—	17th May
S. "ANCHOR"	—	28th June
G. "CALCHAS"	—	3rd July
S. "PATROCLOS"	—	9th July
G. "AGAMEMNON"	—	14th July
G. "AENEAS"	—	20th July

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS
"AGAMEMNON" 17th June
"ANDAMAN" 20th June

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SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PANAMA,
KINGSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE.
"AJAX" 20th June

Lathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departure Hongkong	Arrives HK
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Tues. Fri.	8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed.	6.10 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Manila/B.N. Home (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Wed.	4.40 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Hatphong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri.	4.00 p.m. Fri.

All the above subject to alteration without notice.
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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 27144, 24878.



ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENROCH"	U.K. via Jeddah	8th June
"BENOUACHAN"	U.K. via Suez	11th June
"BENATTOW"	do	on or abt. 28th June
"BENLEUCH"	do	4th July
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Jeddah	13th July
"BENVOLEICH"	U.K. via Singapore	22nd July

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENOUACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin & Antwerp	14th June
"BENATTOW"	London, Hamburg & Antwerp	30th June
"BENLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam, Hull & Middlesbrough	16th July
"BENARTY"	Liverpool, Avonmouth & Glasgow	17th July
"BENVOLEICH"	Dundee, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp	22nd July

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Said, Aden & Port Said.
* Calls Manila & Sandakan.
† Calls Tawau & Sandakan.

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Still Thinking It Over

Washington, June 5. The State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, said today that United States officials are still studying the Soviet note in which Moscow agreed to a Big Four meeting in Washington in July if the North Atlantic Pact and the question of United States aid to China were listed as subjects for discussion.

Mr. McDermott said the United States intended to consult Britain and France and therefore he would have no comment at this time. Other officials have indicated that the Soviet terms of acceptance make it impossible to agree to Moscow's conditions for a conference. — United Press.

Transjordan Joins In

Berne, June 5. Transjordan has notified the Swiss Federal Council that it has joined the four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, for the protection of war victims. It was announced today. Jordan is one of the few countries which originally did not sign the Conventions and is now the first of these non-signatory nations to enter the agreements.

The conference which led to conclusion of the Conventions was held in 1949 on the initiative of the Swiss Government. — United Press.

New Dalat Mayor

Paris, June 5. Cao Minh Chieu, Director of the American Aid Commission to the Central Vietnam area of Indo-China, has been appointed Mayor of Dalat, Agence France Presse reported from Saigon today. He succeeds Dr. Tran Dinh, who was dismissed and detained for enquiries following the recent shooting of 20 prisoners as a reprisal for the murder of a policeman. — Reuter.

Refugees Say Life In Sinkiang Was Intolerable

Singapore, June 5. Life in Communist China today "is hell." So said Mr. Mohamed Yacob, spokesman for four Chinese Muslims, who arrived in Singapore on their way to Formosa, where they hope to join Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Army.

Mohamed Yacob, 39, Chin Choon Bin, 36, Abdullah Hakim, 35, and Ter Bay, 28, escaped from their hometown, Hami, in Sinkiang province in Northwest China, where according to them, life was intolerable under the Communist regime.

Yacob related the story of their 1,500-mile escape from Hami. They were among the 20,000 Hami men who left their homes six months after the Chinese Communists took over. Yacob said they were not free to do what they wanted. They could not even speak their thoughts for fear of reprisals. Life in Communist China today "is hell," he said.

"We could not stand the treatment of the Communist Government. Men and women were taken by the Government and nothing more was heard of them," Yacob said.

In their flight they were pursued by Mao Tse-tung's soldiers for the first 1,000 miles. When the pursuit was given up the Hami refugees split up in small groups. They moved small towards Szechuan in eight separate groups.

But with many items sold out, the hectic pace of previous days in the houseware and men's clothing department eased a bit.

Emphasis shifted from the electric mixers and toasters to other articles such as watches, pens, percolators, gramophone records and larger appliances.

As the stores exhausted their supplies of some brands, they instituted comparable price cuts on alternate brand name articles, and reported a brisk business. Across the nation, sporadic outbreaks of cutting of former "fair trade" fixed prices occurred.

At San Francisco, prices were reported levelling off at the reduced tags put on Monday, while suburban shops joined in dropping prices in hopes of keeping their customers from flocking to city stores. — Associated Press.

Price War Spreading

New York, June 5.

Price cutting spread to new sectors of the nation's retail front today, stimulating the public appetite for bargains.

Shoppers swept into big New York department stores for the sixth day of the local price war, and grouped about hurried sales clerks.

But with many items sold out, the hectic pace of previous days in the houseware and men's clothing department eased a bit.

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P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULA & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

Passenger/Freight Service

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
s.s. "CORFU"	31st May	2nd July
s.s. "CANTON"	20th June	30th July
s.s. "CANTHAGE"	20th July	27th August

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CANTHAGE"	8th June	10th July
s.s. "CORFU"	8th July	1st August
s.s. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st September
s.s. "CANTHAGE"	31st August	1st October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

Freight Service

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
m.s. "BOMALI"	11th June	London & Continent
m.s. "TREVETHON"	20th June	—
m.s. "TREVOSER"	20th June	—
s.s. "SINGAPORE"	23rd June	—

Homewards Leaves Hongkong For

s.s. "BURAT" 9th June London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if idiosyncrasy offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

s.s. "TAIREA"	due 10th June	from Japan
s.s. "SANGOLA"	due 14th June	from Singapore, Penang, Bangkok & Calcutta
s.s. "SANGOLA"	due 14th June	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits for Japan

These ships have refrigerated cargo space.

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "PENTAKOTA"	due 14th June	from Persian Gulf
s.s. "ORNA"	due 17th June	from Japan
s.s. "UMARIA"	due 21st June	from Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

s.s. "EASTERN" due 16th June from Sydney
Accepting cargo on through bills of lading for Tasmania, New Zealand & Pacific Island Ports.

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Yugoslav Diplomat Expelled

Budapest, June 5. Yugoslavia's Charge d'Affaires to Hungary was declared persona non grata and ordered to leave the country, it was officially announced tonight.

The envoy, Tinko Denovschi, has to go within 24 hours, the Hungarian Government said. This action of the Hungarian Government is probably the last step of the bitter clash between the two Governments which commenced on March 3 with a street brawl in Belgrade.

In the course of this Istvan Hatabec, the Hungarian Charge d'Affaires, was beaten up and wounded by Yugoslav UTBK (secret police) agents, according to the Hungarian version. Although the Hungarian Government demanded satisfaction in strongest possible terms, a Yugoslav note of June 2 "repeated the gross lies spread by the Yugoslav Press and radio" about the affair, the communists declared.

This answer means that "the Yugoslav Government identifies itself with the communists," the announcement continued. It called the contents of the Yugoslav note "falsification of facts" and revealed that Denovschi was ordered to go within 24 hours. — Associated Press.

AIR CHIEFS TO RESUME TALKS

London, June 5.

The Air Chiefs of Staff of Britain, Canada, France and the United States will meet in Paris next Thursday to continue the discussions begun in Washington early last month. It was officially announced today.

At the end of last month's four-day meeting in Washington it was stated that the four Air Chiefs had made a preliminary survey of staff structure and supply and operation procedures

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

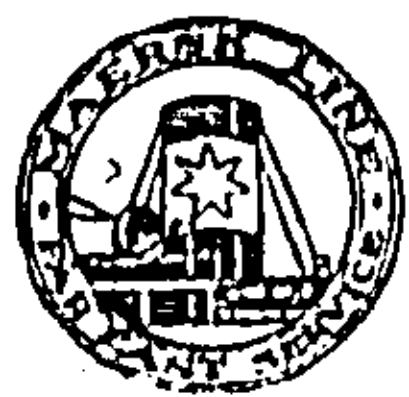


ARRIVALS
"BASTIA" from Haiphong 11th June
"EPINAL" from Europe 7th July

SAILINGS
PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
"FELIX ROUSSEL" to Marseilles 23rd June
"LA MARSEILLAISE" to Japan 11th Aug.
"LA MARSEILLAISE" to Marseilles 22nd Aug.

FREIGHT SERVICE
"BASTIA" N. Africa & Europe 13th June
"AURAY" N. Africa & Europe 13th July
"OUISTREHAM" N. Africa & Europe 12th Aug
for
PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN,
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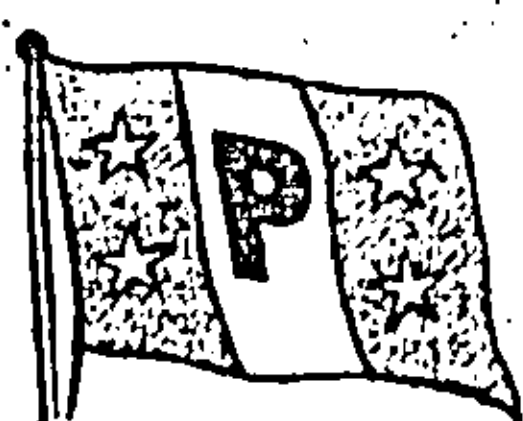
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" June 26
M.S. "OLGA MAERSK" July 19
M.S. "LAURA MAERSK" Aug. 7

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Grain Prices
In Chicago

Chicago, June 5.
Prices of grain futures closed
here today as follows:
Wheat—price per bushel:
Spot 2.30 1/2
July 2.37 1/2
September 2.40
December 2.43 1/2
March 2.45 1/2
Corn:
Spot 1.77
July 1.79 1/2
September 1.79 1/2
December 1.82 1/2
March 1.85 1/2
Rye:
July 1.83 1/2
September 1.83 1/2
Oats:
July 1.11 1/2
September 1.11 1/2
New York flour per 200 lb. sack:
\$12.00—United Press.

LONDON TIN
STEADIER

London, June 5.
Tin prices steadied at the
morning session. Turnover was
105 tons, including five tons
for cash.
Prices closed at the end of
the official morning session as
follows:
Spot tin, buyers 1,070
Spot tin, sellers 1,075
Business done at 1,070
Three-months tin, buyers 1,002 1/2
Three-months tin, sellers 1,003
Business done at 1,002 1/2-1,003
Settlement 1,002 1/2
The price of Malayan tin
tumbled (Straits) \$13 per picul
today to the lowest level in many
months—STSS\$45.37. There
was very little demand. As-
sociated Press.

NEW YORK BANK
QUOTATIONS

New York, June 5.
Closing bank quotations:
Bank of America 2 1/4 bld. 28 1/4 asked.
Chase National 3 1/4 bld. 30 1/4 asked.
National City 4 1/4 bld. 40 1/4 asked.
—Associated Press.

Exchanges in NY.

New York, June 5.
Foreign Exchanges—Canada
50.20%; Goldium 1950%; Holland
26.20; Switzerland 23.00; As-
sociated Press.

Fewer Jobless
In America

Washington, June 5.
Unemployment in the
U.S. dropped in May to
1,600,000—the smallest total
since World War II ended
in August, 1945.
The Census Bureau re-
ported today that that
level was reached after a
137,000 decline in the num-
ber of jobless between
April and May.
The number of employed
citizens meanwhile jumped
1,148,000 in May to 61-
103,000, highest in six
months.—Associated Press.

AMERICAN
HINT TO
BRITAINRelaxing Controls
On Currency

Washington, June 5.
In a reference which some
experts thought was aimed
at Britain, Mr John Snyder,
the Treasury Secretary, said
today that nations with im-
proved currency positions
should relax their controls.
He made the proposal in a
written statement distrib-
uted at his weekly news
conference and commented
orally that it had been care-
fully prepared.

It followed a comment at
his last news conference that
the Government here was
studying whether Britain could
remove some restrictions on its
currency which were allowed
at the time of the British cur-
rency devaluation late in 1949.
Moreover, it also followed a
call by the International Mon-
etary Fund on May 28 for re-
moval of currency restrictions.
Mr Snyder's comment today
applied specifically to the Mon-
etary Fund's proposal. He said
the Fund had produced an ex-
cellent report on the present
state of currency restrictions
and on the outlook for relaxa-
tion of restrictions.

As the report says, there are
difficulties of a new character
confronting a number of its
member countries, but never-
theless a very general improve-
ment in the balance of payment
positions and the prospects of
its members justifies relaxation
or removal of restrictions.

One of the best-informed
monetary experts of the city
said Mr Snyder's comment ap-
peared to apply particularly to
Britain, among other countries.

IMF REPORT

It was widely understood that
the International Monetary
Fund had Britain particularly in
mind in its Report, released on
May 28, although no specific
mention was made of Britain
or others.

At that time the Fund said in
part: "Countries whose balance
of payments and reserve posi-
tions have improved should
ensure that restrictions are not
maintained which were previous-
ly imposed for financial reasons."
Mr Snyder opposed approval
for worldwide inflationary
tendencies. He said: "Fundamentally
we must deal with this problem
through measures such as taxa-
tion, credit controls, allocation
of scarce materials and similar
methods which can be applied in
all countries. He was commens-
ing on a UN Economic Commis-
sion report for Europe suggesting
upward revision of some
currency restrictions.

The currency restrictions
which Mr Snyder was talking
about at his previous news con-
ference and which some experts
thought he meant today, were
those which Britain imposed on
an easy conversion of pounds
into dollars after
September 1949. The British at
that time were allowed, by tacit
consent of the United States, to
disregard provisions of the
Anglo-American loan agreement
which required easy conversion
of pounds to dollars when the
money was held by third coun-
tries. This had the effect of
reducing United States sales to
third countries and thus dis-
criminated against the United
States in a sense, one expert ex-
plained. It was done by tacit
agreement of the United States
because the British were recog-
nized as being in a tight spot at
the time. Since then their
position had much improved,
authorities said.

United States officials there-
fore were hoping for an adjust-
ment back toward the Anglo-
American agreement and toward
a status of free trade for which
the United States has struggled
for many years.—United Press.

New York Stock
Market Up

New York, June 5.
Stocks closed higher today.
The Dow Jones average at the
end of the session stood at
248.11.
20 Industrials 247.50
20 rails 78.22
10 utilities 42.40
—United Press.

Manufacturers In UK
Bitter Over Prospect
Of Jap CompetitionGENEROUS PEACE TREATY TERMS
CAUSE DISMAY IN LANCASHIRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, June 5.
With the discussions on the Japanese peace treaty entering their
final phase Britain is faced with the prospect not too far removed of the
re-emergence of Japanese trade competition.

This prospect is clearly not to the liking of British exporters—
especially those in the Lancashire textile industry—who may find their
job of expanding overseas markets more difficult than ever if Japan is left
free to resume her pre-war trade practices.

The bitter tone of the Financial Times' first leader
today reflects something of the dismay felt by British
manufacturers as the conclusion of an "extremely
generous" peace treaty with Japan becomes a distinct
possibility for this year.

The paper says the attitude
of Japanese industrialists has
undergone a change since last
year when they left the British
cotton industry with the "strong
impression" that they would be
willing to enter an arrangement
for sharing export markets in
textiles.

Their attitude had been in-
fluenced by two things:

1. Japan's enhanced strategic
importance as a recognised
major outpost of the Western
powers in the Far East,
leaving her with "far less
need of allies in Lanca-
shire or anywhere else"; and
2. The dramatic change in
the country's external payments
position.

THE DANGER
The Financial Times says:
"The danger is that the
Japanese textile industry, in an
effort to make good quickly as
a proposition for dollar invest-
ment, may be tempted to revert
to practices which, as we know
from experience, remove the
very basis for orderly progress
in international trade."

"It seems reasonable for Brit-
ain to insist that a specific
obligation on Japan to pursue
fair trade practices is written
into the peace treaty and that
some means of enforcing it is
devised in conjunction with the
United States authorities. This
is probably the last opportunity
to make British views felt."

Dealing with commercial
questions, "which feature big
among the fears of British and
other Commonwealth countries,"
the Financial Times says the
way to agreement appears to
be simply a decision to exclude
them from the peace treaty and
leave them to be settled be-
tween Japan and the individual
countries concerned.

BEST WAY?
In their anxiety to secure
that the peace terms do not
add to Japan's economic diffi-
culties, "American opinion... is
even prepared, in contrast to
the American attitude to other
trade with China, to allow
Japan to continue trading with
Communist China to buttress
her own economy."

Much more will have to be
said about this... in the Lon-
don discussions," it says.
The Manchester Guardian
thinks one of the best ways to
assist the Japanese economy back
on to its feet is by giving it some
part to play in the Colombo
Plan. It could manufacture
many of the capital goods needed
in South Asia and in return
obtain many of its raw materials.
"In retrospect," the Guardian
says, "the neglect of Japan by
the economists who drew up the
Colombo Plan seems rather
surprising."

IMPRESSIVE FIGURES
Tokyo, June 5.
The Japanese industrial level
is continuing to rise and steady
increases are shown in many
commodities, General Matthew
B. Ridgway's headquarters an-
nounced today. The figures, re-
leased by Allied Headquarters,
showed impressive gains and
Allied officials were optimistic
for the future.

During April the production
of cement and cement clinker
reached new post-war highs of
540,000 metric tons and 534,000
metric tons, respectively. The
present cement production is
closely approaching the all-time
Japanese high of 522,000 metric
tons set on Nov. 1940.
In three industries a sharp
increase was shown over the
first quarter of 1950. A sharp
increase in the pulp and paper
industry was recorded in
March. Production of paints
and protective coatings of 825-
000 metric tons in March this
year was a new post-war high.

The manufacturing of high-
grade steel is a present
difficulty of obtaining steel from North
China. The fabrication of pre-
cision bearings during the fiscal
year of 1950 was 5,425,000
metric tons, 11 per cent in-
crease over the previous year.
Other segments of the
Japanese industry are moving
along the post-war road to re-
covery.

HONGKONG
SHARE
MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange
this morning was valued at
\$38,100. Noon prices and the
morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS			
HSBC	125		1 @ 1370
East Asia	102		
INSURANCES			
Canton	225		
Union	60	705	9 @ 600
Underwriters			
SHIPPING			
Asia Nav.	1		
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	71	73	
N. P. Wharf			
XD	4.30	4.40	1000 @ 4.40
Provision	915	902	
Shui Do	2.00		
LANE, ETC.			
JK Hotel			
HK Land			300 @ 3 1/2
China Land	1.10		
Humphreys	6 1/2		
UTILITIES			
Power	11.75	11.90	
Electric			
XD	56		8000 @ 5
C. Light (N)			3.50 3.50
C. Light (S)			5.50 5.50
Electric	23 1/2	23 1/2	
Telephone	9 1/4		300 @ 9 1/4
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	10 1/2		600 @ 10 1/2
STOCKS, ETC.			
Daily	12	12 1/2	
L. Crawford	24 1/2	25	
COTTONS			
Euro	3		

The Rubber
Markets

London, June 5.
Prices of rubber futures
closed here today as follows:
Number 1 rubber, in
cents per lb. 44-45
July 44-45 1/2
August 44-45 1/2
September 44-45 1/2
October/December 44-45 1/2
January/February 44-45 1/2
March 44-45 1/2

SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, June 5.
Prices of rubber futures
closed here today as follows:
Number 1 rubber, per lb.
June 44-45 1/2
July 44-45 1/2
August 44-45 1/2
September 44-45 1/2
October 44-45 1/2
November 44-45 1/2
December 44-45 1/2
January 44-45 1/2
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